

Removal from the Presidium of Czechoslovak Communist party. Right Bank Paris.

As Talks Start on Guerrilla Crisis

Jordan's Premier Resigns;
King Seeks New Government

AMMAN, June 26 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan today asked Abdel Monem Rifai, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, to form a new government, sources close to Premier Bahjat Talhouni said.

The sources said Mr. Talhouni, who formed his government last April, had tendered his resignation to the king, who accepted it.

Mr. Rifai has started his consultations, the sources said.

Abdul Wahhab al-Majali, speaker of the lower house of parliament, was expected to become deputy premier in Mr. Rifai's cabinet.

It had earlier been reported that the king had asked Mr. Majali to form a new government.

Commando Crisis

Tomorrow a committee of senior Arab officials will begin seeking a solution to the crisis between the Jordanian government and Palestinian commandos which led to bloody clashes earlier this month.

The committee, whose members are expected to arrive tomorrow from Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Sudan and Libya, was formed at a meeting of Arab leaders in Tripoli, Libya, last week.

Success of the team would mean turning the cease-fire proclaimed

after clashes in which about 1,000 people were killed or wounded into a permanent agreement providing for coexistence between the two sides.

Mr. Talhouni, who attended the Tripoli meeting, said the committee will seek to safeguard Jordan's sovereignty while ensuring freedom of commando action.

Arafat Claims a Victory

BEIRUT, June 26 (AP).—Arab guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat claimed today that in recent battles with Jordanian forces in Amman the guerrillas won "a great victory," the fruits of which will take several months to reap.

"I feel our revolution is about to embark on the stage of great contributions," Mr. Arafat declared in an interview.

Mr. Arafat lashed out at so-called "extremists" within the guerrilla movement and at those who brand him a "moderate."

"Our masses cannot any longer tolerate an extremist demagogue who does nothing to change the status quo," said Mr. Arafat.

"Those who are impatient to reach objectives are like those who force their offspring to walk prematurely. We in Fatah reject false thoughts and false slogans—that is, ideas and actions which we cannot practice or implement."

Mr. Arafat is leader of el-Fatah, most powerful of the guerrilla groups, and chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a kind of government in exile. His remarks came in an interview with Fatah's own English-language newspaper.

Habash's Leftists

Leftist guerrilla groups, such as George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, recently have gained support by their headline-snatching exploits.

The Front held dozens of foreigners hostage in two Amman hotels during clashes this month with the Jordan Army.

"Some people, who want to distinguish themselves from us by acting in such a way as to make the people believe they are extremists, do so while realizing that mass reaction will be limited," said Mr. Arafat.

He said it is an honor and source of pride if "moderate" means his guerrillas use "violence with responsibility."

"I think it is about time to start speaking of responsible violence, which respects the human being," he added.

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Israeli-Syrian
Clash Is Worst
Since '67 WarFighting in 3d Day
Along 60-Mile Front

(Continued from Page 1)

ation and 27 wounded from such fire, four of them seriously and four with "medium" wounds.

(At 2:30 p.m. a Syrian armored unit retaliated for the Israeli incursion by attacking the east of the Israeli-occupied city of Kuneitra in the central Golan Heights plateau. Israeli military spokesmen said they were repulsed after the destruction of "a number of armored vehicles by Israeli tanks, artillery and aircraft, according to The Times.)

Syria claimed its forces destroyed 12 Israeli tanks and Israeli attempts to remove the wrecks were blocked by heavy Syrian fire.

"Our air and land forces are giving the Israelis a taste of their crushing power," said a Damascus military spokesman.

"By now the Israelis and the U.S. imperialists who back them must have realized that June 5, 1967, will never be repeated," he added.

Thousands of Syrians queued up at hospitals in Damascus to donate blood in response to an appeal by Syria's grand mufti, the highest Moslem authority in the country, the official Syrian news agency reported.

Eyewitnesses said behind the Syrian front line reported the Syrian road between Damascus and the Jordan frontier was repeatedly strafed by low-flying Israeli jets.

"Outside Kiseh we saw Syrian soldiers blocked the road and told us to take cover," said one traveler. "They screamed a warning that the planes were coming."

"We tumbled out of the car and hid in a stable. The soldiers dived into trenches. About six planes roared overhead, firing rockets. We could see thick smoke going up into the sky. It was thicker than from ten factory chimneys. Then we heard the sirens of many ambulances."

Syrian reports suggested that as darkness fell the battle was slackening off.

Damascus television tonight screened a film which it said showed burning Israeli tanks and the wreckage of at least one Israeli aircraft.

An Israeli pilot was shown undergoing medical checks after his capture. A commentator said a second pilot was being treated in a hospital.

Over Damascus, wave after wave of MIGs passed, heading south. People watched from balconies and rooftops or clung to transistor radios for news of the fighting.

Because Syrian airspace was closed, the private plane carrying President Nureddin al-Atassi home from Libya was forced to land in Beirut. Mr. al-Atassi was met by Lebanese President Charles Helou and whisked away to the presidential palace.

Lebanon Offers Aid

BEIRUT, June 26 (UPI).—Lebanon assured Syria today that it was ready to "extend to her every possible assistance" in the current battle with Israel, official Beirut radio said.

Yesterday, Iraq offered Syria the help of Iraqi troops stationed along the Arab eastern front with Israel.

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BENGHAZI REJECTION—Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser speaking in Benghazi, Libya, where he rejected the latest American proposal for peace in the Middle East.

Swiss Guards

Accept Students

ROME, June 26 (Reuters).—The Pope's Swiss Guards will have to take on Swiss students for two months this summer because of a critical shortage in the ranks, a corps member said here yesterday.

Hans Wenz told reporters the number of the guard has fallen from 64 in January, 1969, to 45, excluding officers—25 less than the regulation minimum. This was the worst crisis since the guards were founded by Pope Julius II in 1506, he added.

He did not explain the drop in recruitment in the guards, all of whom must be Swiss, Roman Catholics and eligible for the Swiss Army—but other sources attributed it to the appeal of better paying jobs at home.

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Tonkin Repeal

The Senate has repealed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution with the same haste and confusion of purpose that attended its adoption six years ago.

Administration supporters, who pushed the repeal to a vote before the Senate had an opportunity to debate it at length, maintain that the Tonkin Resolution has become unnecessary to justify the continuing American presence in Indochina. They sought by their action to minimize the significance of the separate repeal move initiated by Senate doves.

A more serious and, in our view, more correct interpretation of the importance of the Tonkin Resolution was offered by the State Department last December. In opposing burgeoning repeal sentiment, the department then argued that the resolution had "consequences for Southeast Asia which go beyond the war in Vietnam."

The authorization of the resolution gave the President as commander-in-chief "to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression" in Southeast Asia, was in fact the principal legal justification for President Johnson's commitment of combat troops to Vietnam. It also provided the underpinning for every

other act of escalation in Southeast Asia. Removal of this congressional blank check significantly diminished the President's constitutional position on military operations in Indochina.

Now, however, the administration asserts that its actions in Vietnam and Cambodia are validated by the President's constitutional power to protect the lives of American troops. Yet, once the original authority for the presence of those troops in Southeast Asia has been removed, the commander-in-chief's protective powers must clearly be confined to steps necessary to insure their safe and expeditious withdrawal.

Whatever the intentions of some of those who voted for repeal, the Senate's overwhelming renunciation of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution represents a significant reversal of congressional support for the Indochina war and a strong legislative commitment to move forward with the promised withdrawal.

It should also serve as a deterrent to prolongation of the current creeping United States intervention in Cambodia. That presidential initiative can best be checked by prompt Senate adoption, without further modification, of the Cooper-Church amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One-Third of a Nation

Luckily for the country the end-product of five years of work by the Public Land Law Review Commission is a report, not yet a piece of legislation. As a study, curiously outmoded in tone, it can be read, pondered and put on the shelf. As an omnibus bill for the reform of American land policy, it would call for alarm signals from every conservation group in the land.

A document of 342 pages compiled over five years by a body of 13 congressmen and six presidential appointees cannot be fully analyzed in a day. But certain disturbing concepts in the report are quickly apparent; they are not encouraging to those who like to feel the country is moving away from the idea of the dollar-sign as the measure of progress.

Threaded through this study is the outworn notion that the public lands should be administered, not just with economy, but with maximum economic efficiency. That is to say, with the object of getting the greatest financial yield for the smallest financial investment—a philosophy appropriate to banking but not to the administering of nearly one-third of the country's land area, a territory larger than the whole of Argentina.

It is the commission's view that the disposition of any given tract of land should be considered from the standpoint of what "dominant use" would yield "maximum benefit." Tracts promising a high timber yield (close to half the nationally owned forest) would be classified for commercial timber production.

Throughout the report gestures are made to environmental protection, but the overriding emphasis is on timber sales, not on the uses of the forest as watershed and as refuge for wildlife and human life alike.

Similarly, in the commission's view, a range area might be assigned to the grazing

of cattle as its dominant use, though it, too, might have intangible scenic values or serve as a watershed. The economics of the situation would ultimately dictate its sale to private cattle interests.

The commission does not propose scrapping the Irresponsible Mining Act of 1871, which robbed the country of surface land as well as the riches beneath. It seeks merely to modify that law, for "mineral exploration and development have a preference over some or all other uses in much of our public lands."

In keeping with the document's general tone, the suggestion is made that the President's budget for public land programs show the relationship between costs and benefits of each program, as though a sunbeam in a glade could be recorded on a ledger.

Politically, the commission proposes a far greater exercise of congressional authority over public lands than now obtains. That authority has no doubt been spread thin throughout the executive agencies, and not always in the public interest. But we are far from sure that the answer lies in concentrating all control in companion committees of the House and Senate.

The tendency is strong on Capitol Hill to fill such committees with Westerners, whose states contain most of the public lands. And Western politics has long been imbued with the concept that natural resources are to be used, and used profitably.

Headed by Rep. Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, this congressional commission is itself a case in point. Its few serious environmentalists are hopelessly outnumbered by traditional believers in quick and tangible returns from the land. Thus it is no surprise that the group's report stirs anxiety, even dismay, among dedicated conservationists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

"Mediterranean Munich"

The UN secretary-general came back very satisfied from the U.S.S.R. He considers that his mission of bringing closer together American and Soviet positions on the Middle East was crowned with success... What the two superpowers appear eager to prevent is a major confrontation between themselves. Is this awareness of a very serious danger, corroborated by Mr. Thant, enough for dictating peace? Certainly not. Indeed, the American plan solicits concessions from each of the belligerents. But these concessions are not of equal importance and this is bound to be the stumbling block for the quest of an agreement. A quite platonic declaration of intentions will be required, from one side. But it will be demanded from the other side to give up the security won from an enemy whose proclaimed intention was the pure and simple destruction of the Israeli state.

It therefore appears regrettable and dangerous to us that America engages in a course of abandonment and strives to push Israel along with it instead of asserting its formal determination to give Soviet expansionism in the Middle East a stunning blow. What we are now threatened with is nothing other than a Mediterranean Munich.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

As time goes on we shall hear more details of the American plan, but what can be gleaned now is not encouraging. That the

U.S. is satisfied that Israel is capable of defending itself is complimentary under the circumstances, but it may mean that no planes are to be made available at present, despite the very large Soviet air buildup in Egypt.

The one positive point that can be noticed is the apparent desire of the Americans to return to secret diplomacy. This should be welcomed by all parties. If there is to be any kind of progress, however tentative, it cannot be made in the full glare of publicity and official announcements.

—From the Jerusalem Post.

Israel, it now seems clear, has tacitly abandoned its demand, up to now unshakable, that there must be face-to-face negotiations between it and the Arab states. By this concession an important obstacle would be removed. On the Arab side there are more reasons about for President Nasser to find the idea of peace attractive than there have been for a long time. He cannot really relish the massive Russian domination of his country, which strengthens daily. He cannot relish the growing power of the Jordan-based guerrillas. That Secretary Rogers studiously refrained from announcing further military aid to Israel strongly suggests that he may have sensed an Arab wind there to be caught if the sails are set right.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

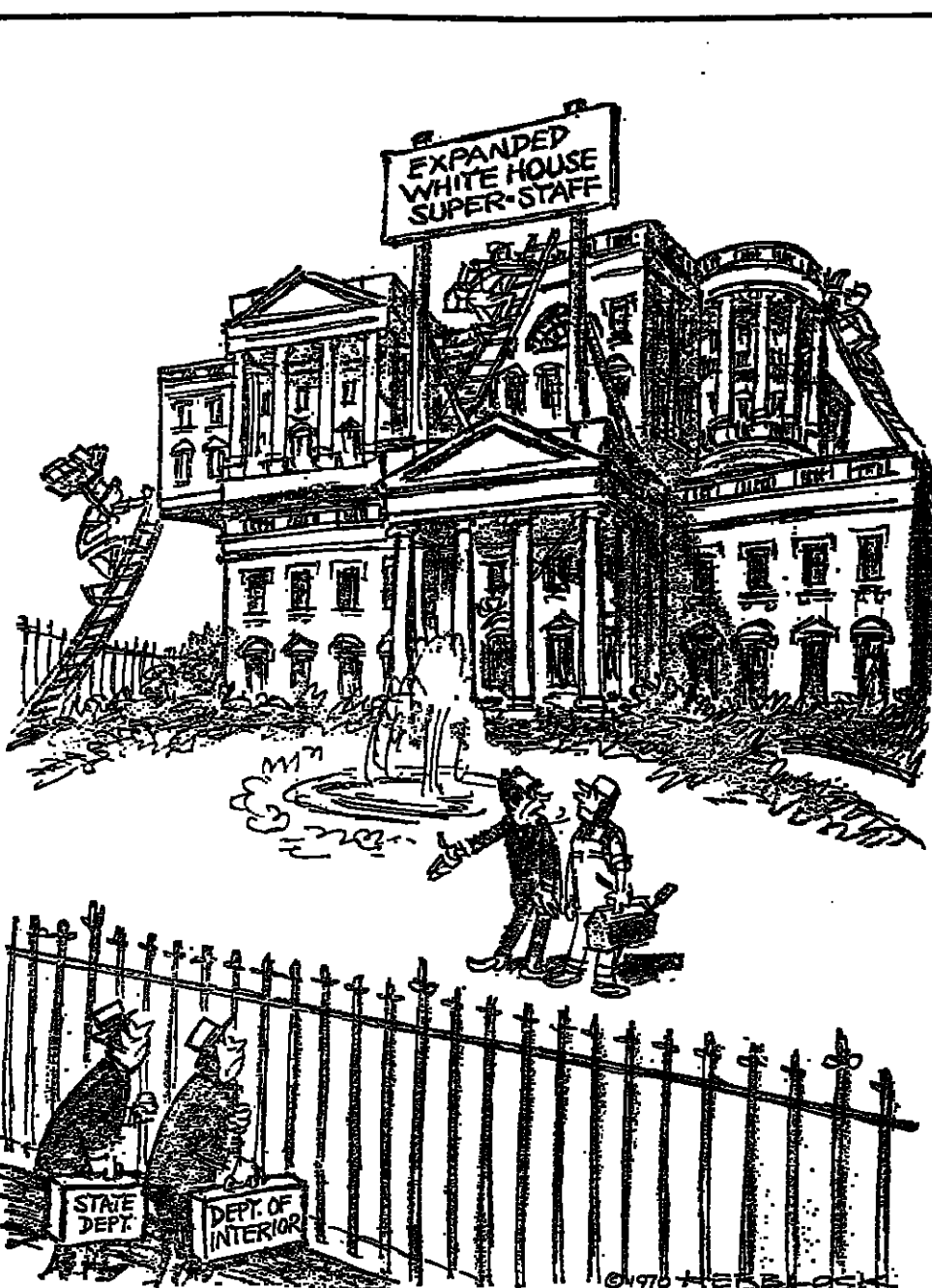
June 27, 1895

PARIS—Five or six hundred students assembled in the Place de la Sorbonne yesterday for the purpose of protesting an article from the pen of M. Tailhade which appeared in the Echo de Paris. They formed in procession and endeavored to make a demonstration before the offices of the paper in the Rue du Croissant. They were, however, stopped by the police.

Fifty Years Ago

June 27, 1920

BERLIN—Agitation against the high cost of living continues to be reported from divers cities. At Duisburg a crowd invaded the market and compelled the dealers to sell their products at very low figures. At Heidenheim the Safety Police have occupied the town and arrested the members of a committee formed by the workers for the purpose of controlling prices.



'And Put In a Higher Fence, Too.'

The Children's Crusade

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The most interesting aspect of the New York primary was what did not happen. That antique monster, Rep. John J. Rooney, did not get beaten by a fairly personable "peace" candidate, Peter Eikenberry.

Eikenberry, a lawyer rather than a politician, was the special endorsement of the great student movement for a New Congress. The movement's foundation at Princeton caused a lot of headlines, suggesting that the pure-in-heart would soon drive the money-changers from the temple of American politics.

After Eikenberry won the movement's endorsement at a huge student meeting at Columbia University, scores of the pure-in-heart flooded into the faintly astonished 14th District, carrying their good intentions like nosegays. In neighborhoods like Greenpoint, one must add, it is never a bad idea to have a nosegay.

There was important advance publicity, too, about the Eikenberry contest. In sum, if Eikenberry had edged out Rooney by 11,000 to 10,000 votes, we should now be hearing the triumph of the pure-in-heart being trumpeted to all the world. But as it was just the other way around, the result has been passed over, almost in silence.

New Jersey Primary

The pattern was almost identical in the earlier primary in New Jersey that pitted another Democratic veteran, Charles Patten, against another "peace" candidate, the youthful Lewis B. Kaden. This was the Princeton-born movement's first chance to show what it could do. The primary was also in Princeton's backyard, so the pure-in-

heart turned up in exceptionally strong force. Again, there was important advance publicity. In the upshot, Patten had a two-to-one majority over Kaden. And again there was no great impact, whereas there would have been a national clamor if Patten had lost.

But one of the movement's national coordinators, William T. Murphy Jr., was later heard to voice a dark suspicion. Murphy feared that the pure-in-heart had wasted a lot of effort, by giving loyal Patten voters expensive rides to the polls.

Special Target

Earlier still, in Philadelphia, great numbers of students attempted, albeit on a less organized basis, to help an ultra "peace" candidate, Nicholas Lamont, defeat Rep. James A. Byrne. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, Byrne was a special target. Lamont's campaign was exceptionally well financed. But Byrne won by nearly three-to-one. And this result therefore went wholly unnoticed.

To be sure, negative news is never very impressive—unless you give a bit of thought to it. In this case, what needs thinking about is the response that would have been evoked, if any of the three sitting representatives had been defeated in their primaries with conspicuous student help.

Quite rightly, that would have given a powerful impetus to the dissenting students' drive toward political participation this year. Contrariwise, three failures in a row are bound to be a bit dampening. A loss of steam is unavoidable, in fact.

Moreover, that is not the end of New York's bad news for the stu-

dents and their older admirers. The Democratic ticket nominated in New York is an astonishing mish-mash. None of its chosen members showed any personal pulling power except the black candidate for lieutenant governor, Basil Patterson, and Sen. Robert Kennedy's former aide, Adam Waisky, running for attorney general.

Wooden Indian

Meanwhile, the gubernatorial nominee, former Justice Arthur Goldberg, performed like a liberal version of a wooden Indian, with particularly remorseless built-in sound effects. With his standing, Goldberg should have given a heavy drubbing to his opponent, Howard Samuels. Instead, Samuels came from behind so fast that Goldberg's margin was almost humbly narrow.

Goldberg has assets that the last Democratic gubernatorial nominee did not have—above all, the Liberal party nomination. But he must now face the leading come-from-behind of all time, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. And the polls already show Rockefeller surging upward from the underdog position he had a few months ago.

Finally, the able Theodore Sorensen was beaten for the Senate nomination by Rep. Richard L. Ott, a particularly slick, costly, television-heavy campaign. This is the third time this kind of costly expensive Madison Avenue-glossy campaign has won a major Democratic senatorial primary this year. But the proof that this kind of campaign is growing more and more effective really favors the Republicans. If money helps so much, in truth, the Republicans will certainly get by far the most help next November.

Better Dead Cambodians Than Red

By Anthony Lewis

"American forces have warned Cambodian rice-field workers that they are in danger of being hit if they run for cover or 'look suspicious' when U.S. helicopters fly over them, qualified sources said."

—Reuters dispatch from Saigon.

LONDON.—In the eight weeks since President Nixon sent troops into Cambodia, the debate about the wisdom of that action has tended to focus on its meaning for American involvement in Indochina. Would it enhance the prospects for our withdrawal or get us more deeply entangled? Would tactical gains in the field outweigh the divisive political effects at home? These have been the main questions argued.

It is not surprising that the impact of the Cambodian adventure on the United States should weigh most heavily with Americans critical of the Vietnam war, especially after the deaths at Kent State. But at this point there is reason to pay attention to another matter—the effect on the Cambodians.

We happen to have a remarkable first-hand description of what the incursion by American and South Vietnamese troops meant to some ordinary Cambodian peasants. That is the eloquent account by Richard Dudman, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch correspondent who was captured by the enemy forces May 7 and released June 15.

Mr. Dudman is a notably level-

headed man, with no sentimental illusions about Communist regimes. In one of a series of dispatches on his time in captivity, he wrote of seeing hundreds of civilians fleeing westward together with guerrilla troops. He said:

"In this massive migration we felt that we were watching the terrorization of the peasants of Cambodia. We felt we were observing the welding together of the local population with the guerrillas. The peasants were turning to the fighters as their best friends. We felt that this held the most serious significance for American policy."

Other things Mr. Dudman experienced were a B-52 raid and an attack by helicopter gunships. His reports tell us graphically. If we needed to be told, how anyone in an area of such attacks may be hit—whatever his politics, whatever his status. In air assault there can be no fine distinctions.

Of course the Communists and their supporters kill innocent people, too; they have much savagery on their record over 25 years of the Indochinese war. But the problem for us Americans, the political and moral problem, is that we are outsiders.

The alien character of our presence in Indochina is symbolized by our use of air power. For it is a means of killing at a distance, without involvement in the society we seek to order.

In the last week it has gradually

emerged—as policies often do in that war—that the United States will go on bombing Cambodia until the promised withdrawal of American troops June 30. It is an open-ended policy. At first officials tried to draw a nice distinction between bombing "to interdict enemy supply lines" and bombing in support of ground operations, but Secretary of State Rogers would not rule out the use of air power in close support of South Vietnamese or Cambodian ground forces.

Repeating Mistake

We are apparently, then, going to repeat in Cambodia the mistake we made in Vietnam. Without any real political base, without the semblance of popular support, we are going to use the technology of modern warfare to try to defeat a guerrilla enemy. The result can only be to antagonize the people.

At a Pentagon press conference the other day, according to British newspapers, the deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, Jerry W. Friedheim, was asked whether American bombing did not present a danger to the lives of Cambodian civilians. He reportedly replied that it would be "less than the danger of being overwhelmed by the Viet Cong."

In short, the American government has decided that Cambodians are better off dead than Red. For sheer colonial arrogance, that rivals the best that Cecil Rhodes or Cortes could produce.

A Defense of Pollsters

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Everybody seems to be denouncing the pollsters these days for not calling the outcome of the British election, but they should be thanked for their failure. For the more the pollsters fail, the more the democratic process is likely to succeed.

If the polls were a sure bet who would vote? It's bad enough now when less than a third of the eligible voters went to the polls the other day in New York. With dependable polls, governments would be relieved of the hard job of governing. All they'd have to do would be to take a poll and follow the result.

Accordingly, the joke is not on George Gallup and Lou Harris and the other pollsters but on the politicians. The pollsters are businessmen responding for a fee to an impossible public demand. The one thing the public seems to want to know about elections is precisely the thing nobody can be precise about: Who is going to win? And the politicians have taken the pollsters' educated guess on this even more seriously than the pollsters have taken it themselves.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson apparently took the polls at face value in Britain. They told him he was well ahead, that he was more popular than Edward Heath, that the British voters were not wildly enthusiastic about bachelors who play the organ, so why argue policies and principles when personal popularity and the pollsters were on your side?

The Group Model

This is what is so successful about the failure of the pollsters in Britain. Suppose the politicians could count on them? Suppose the polling technique was foolproof? It does not rest on the principle of one-man, one-vote, each cantankerous character making up his own mind and his own way with his own instincts, ideals and prejudices prevailing, but assumes the voters can be divided into classes, or groups, with the same ideals and prejudices that can be measured, analyzed, and computerized so that the carefully calculated mathematical group model represents the intention and judgment of the whole people.

Obviously there is something to this theory of group voting. The anti-war university militants and the hardhats in this country are fairly predictable on how they would vote on making peace in Vietnam tomorrow, or leaving the decision to President Nixon. But

in a general election, there are a lot of other issues and imponderables, often very different in each voter's mind and circumstance, which the polling technique cannot quite fathom.

Maybe this is a good thing. If the candidate cannot count on the predictions of the pollsters, he has to fall back on the old-fashioned idea of defining policies that will persuade the voters. In short, the more the pollsters succeed, the more the candidates will watch and follow the polls, and the more the pollsters fail, the more the candidates will pay attention to the voters, which under the basic theory of democracy they should have been doing in the first place.

It will be interesting to observe what conclusions President Nixon draws from the British election. Like most politicians, he will probably find evidence to support his own preconceived notions. The British voters have gone to the right, which is where he is going. The British Conservatives argued for law and order, strict control over immigration into their country, fiscal responsibility, free enterprise and more industrial productivity from the workers and the unions—all popular Republican party themes in the United States.

Shadow of a Doubt

And yet Nixon, who has been reassured in the past by the public opinion polls supporting his foreign and domestic policies, must be wondering after the British experience just how reliable the polls are when they promise a substantial victory before the election and are then repudiated by the voters in the end.

In this sense, the failure of the pollsters in Britain may at least make Nixon wonder about relying on polls in the United States. He can read the British results either way, but it is bound to make him think about the uncertainty of polls and the unpredictability of the voters, and this goes for the Democrats as well.

So maybe there is something to be gained from the British experience. On the whole, the polls have had a bad effect on the democratic process. They have presumed to predict the unpredictable. They have encouraged candidates to negotiate the voters rather than persuade them. They can be a useful tool and like television, they have helped the candidate who can afford them. But when they fail, they should not be condemned, for it is their failures that force the candidates to stop taking the voters for granted.

Letters

Powell—Pro and Con

I think the two letters on Enoch Powell in Wednesday's Herald Tribune ought not to go unanswered. The tone of the letters, which mention an "explosive situation" and "qualify Britain as a potential 'multicultural' place of squallor"—which Mr. Powell, it seems, exists to cure—is lamentable. Though one letter mentions "prissy, antisocial" liberals, I think that as a British subject, and a wholeheartedly prissy and antisocial opponent of racism in any form, it ought to be said that Mr. Powell's rhetoric by no means convinces all of us in Britain that pigmentation means what Mr. Powell says it means. Mr. Powell's increased majority in Wolverhampton is a fact, but to me this may be no more important than a high poll for Hitler was during the war.

DAVID NEWTON-DE MOLINA, Nioe.

The comments on Enoch Powell in The New York Times editorial which you printed Tuesday seem, to an Englishman, not so much unpleasant and unwarranted as merely ludicrous. If the editor, instead of relying upon the extraordinary judgments of Anthony Lewis, were to read what Mr. Powell has actually said, he might, in future, be less likely to make such a fool of himself.

CHARLES PRIESTLEY, Basingstoke, England.

Cost of Being Saved

Cambodia's new ambassador to the United States, one Sonu Vonn, has already publicly thanked President Nixon for "having saved us from the hands of the Communists."

The facts, as well as the customary sham, should be considered. Shortly before President Nixon began saving Cambodia, the people of that country lived and let live. In major part they had been spared the terrible violence going on just across their frontiers. France, a Sihanouk ruled the nation in a manner that seemed to satisfy most of his people. He was a defender of the capitalist system. The sovereignty of Cambodia was genuine. Phnom Penh maintained relations with and was in communication with all the world. There is nothing to show that Sihanouk had not achieved a modus vivendi with the Vietnamese Communist infiltrators of the sanctuaries. In fact, there is evidence to show that Cambodia profited financially from it.

Then Nixon began saving Cambodia. In the first emotional and excited days of the new government of Lon Nol, the Cambodians committed the heartbreaking massacre of the Vietnamese settlers, an incomprehensible act which may, alone, doom Cambodia's hopes for independence for all time. The invasion was begun. Cambodians in unknown numbers have been and are now being bombed and burned to death. Their countryside is being laid waste in an openly proclaimed scorched-earth policy. Phnom Penh is cut off from the outside by the Communists. Lon Nol retains a grasp on only a fraction of the recently unified country, and where it will all end no one knows.

That the Cambodian adventure may prove a boon to Richard Nixon's geopolitics is one thing; but for a Cambodian to find himself in what is happening to his country is quite another.

CYRIL H. B. DILLING, Monaco.

Canadian Policy Will Stress Aid to Underdeveloped Lands

By Gerald Waring

OTTAWA, June 26 (WP)—An indication that the resurgence of French-Canadian nationalism over the past decade is a factor in the policy changes indicated in the statement that "the survival of Canada as a nation is being challenged internally by divisive forces. This underlines further the need for new emphasis on policies, domestic and external, that promote economic growth, social justice and an enhanced quality of life for all Canadians."

The statement, based on a complete review of foreign policy initiated by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau two years ago, gives highest priorities in foreign relations to:

- International factors affecting Canada's economic growth such as export markets, capital flows, currency problems, technological imports and improved transportation.
- Efforts to resolve race conflicts and raise the living standards of underdeveloped countries through economic and technical aid and develop international law.
- Programs to enhance the quality of life in Canada through cultural, technological and scientific exchanges.

French-Canadian Factor

This governmental decision relates to subordinate positions policies dealing with safeguarding Canadian sovereignty and independence, with world peace and security, and with preservation of the human environment. But Canada will not neglect these areas, which will "merely be placed in a new pattern of emphasis."

7 Italians Held For Adulterating Wine With Sugar

ROME, June 26 (AP)—Seven Italian industrialists and salesmen have been charged with adulterating and marketing hundreds of tons of wine with sugar meant for animal feed, the Health Ministry announced today.

The ministry said that 433 tons of adulterated wine were seized from three different firms in the wine-growing region of Monferrato, southeast of Turin. In a similar operation 8,976 gallons of wine were seized at Gela, Sicily, where police also seized 112 tons of animal feed sugar.

Among those charged were Gaspare Zambino, owner of the Zambino firm of Marsala, and Emanuele Scialoja, of the Scialoja firm of Gela. Both firms are Sicilian. Mr. Zambino was charged with having ordered the production of adulterated wine in Monferrato.

The addition of sugar to wine is banned by law in Italy. The penalty can be from one to five years in jail.

Dudman-V: Suddenly, After 40 Days, Freedom!

By Richard Dudman

Chief Washington Correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Copyright 1970

UNDER a new moon we set out on a 12-mile hike that took us eventually to freedom. It was just over a month since we had been captured. It would be another week before we would be out from behind the guerrilla lines in Cambodia.

The tall North Vietnamese officer had just given us the happy news that at last we were to be set free. Anh Ba, the military leader of our guards, squatted beside us as we made ready. He said we would have to move fast because there might be some bombing.

Beth-Elizabeth Pond of the Christian Science Monitor—put a batik sarong around her shoulders to be ready to conceal her face if necessary. Mike—Michael Morrow of Dispatch News Service International—and I each had a 10-pound, salami-shaped sack of rice over our shoulders. "If we see people," said Anh Ba, "they will think you are soldiers."

It was a long, silent and exhausting march. In the distance we could see the lights from an American military base on Black Widow Mountain, in South Vietnam across the border.

At 3 a.m.—six hours after we started—we reached our destination. To our surprise, we found ourselves back in the big Cambodian house from which we had fled three weeks earlier ahead of a pre-dawn attack by Allied forces.

After we slept for a while, Beth, Mike and I set to work on a joint statement that the North Vietnamese commander had asked us to prepare. He wanted us to tell of our treatment, to compare the action of the guerrillas and the Allied forces and to evaluate the results of the invasion.

We recounted our experiences, including the rough treatment Mike and I underwent the first day and our observations of the relations between guerrillas and villagers.

We concluded by saying: "On the basis of our observations, we believe that the invasion of Cambodia by American and Saigon troops cannot be successful. It has done nothing except to bring a bitter and prolonged war to a peaceful country and has made peace in the Indochina war more difficult to achieve."

A day or so later the guerrillas asked us to include something for use on their radio station. They suggested that I read our joint statement and that Mike record an article he had prepared for his news agency.

Richard Dudman, veteran reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Southeast Asian affairs, spent 40 days—along with two other correspondents—as a captive of Communist guerrillas in Cambodia. In this article he describes the activities preceding his release, the trip out of Cambodia and what the guerrillas expected the correspondents to do after being freed.

It was the only such request they ever made of us. I don't know whether they ever broadcast our remarks or not.

While we were waiting for our release to be arranged, we decided to show our guards that we appreciated the safety they had provided us. At a small ceremony we offered them little farewell gifts—Beth's scarf for Chi Thinh, a Vietnamese nurse who was with us for a few days; Mike's door key for Anh Ba; my belt for Anh Tu, who had admired it; my mail dipper for Anh Qui, a matty young man who had an eye for women; my knife for Yogi, who was fond of slicing up strange little fruit that he was always pattering in the woods, and to Anh Hai, the chess set that Mike and I had carved.

They were touched but refused to keep anything but the chessmen, Anh Ba explained: "We understand that these things do not have much value. They are very simple little mementoes, but in another way they are very important things. For example, the key that you have given me means that at any time I want, I can go into your house. It means that your house is my house and symbolizes that we all are very close friends."

They offered us no gifts because, they said, "you still have some difficult things to go through." The maintenance of face was involved here, for reciprocity is a main rule in the Orient. So is the concept that to return something you might like to have is a higher virtue than to accept it.

This gift-giving ceremony must seem strange to people in the United States who see our captivity as an ordeal. We didn't feel that way about it at all. I told our guards when we offered them gifts that I wouldn't have missed the whole experience for the world. I still feel that way. During the 40 days we were prisoners, I often said jokingly, "If we get out of this alive, we'll have one hell of a story."

On June 14, a number of strangers came to the big house where we were staying. There was a shifty-eyed little man who always spoke with his hand covering his book teeth. Two local village chairmen arrived for tea and told us they were

happy that we had decided to come and visit them. Another arrival was the tall, slender, smiling man who earlier gave me a message for Sam. J. Williams. Fullbright, Zeph Ahl had told us earlier they would take a picture of us with the gifts we had offered them. But then there was an abrupt change in plan. The gifts were unopened and the only guerrilla shown with us in the picture was Yogi, the former Cambodian Army officer, who was posed wearing a pistol as if to guard dangerous prisoners. The photographer apparently had suddenly been ordered to emphasize the Cambodian army unit the Vietnamese.

Food and Funds

That day, too, we received a promised interview with a local Cambodian military commander. We had been required to submit written questions several days earlier. He arrived that day with seven other armed men. From our little room a bit later we could hear the commander going over the answers that were to be given to us. We reported his remarks immediately after we were set free. We could not verify his claims but we regarded them as potentially significant. He said that forces loyal to Norodom Sihanouk, the ousted head of state, completely controlled three provinces of eastern Cambodia and a total population of two million.

During that interview we saw for the first time the Cambodian Liberation front's flag. It is the Cambodian national flag with a blue-striped top and bottom and an outline of the ruins of Angkor Wat on a red field. The revolutionaries have added in white the letters "FUNK," standing for the French name of the front, Front Uni de libération du Kampuché.

When the Cambodian commander and his party left we feasted on rice and dog meat and other dishes contributed by neighbors. They gave us each a neat sack of 5,000 piasters in crisp, new bills and 100 Cambodian riel. At black market rates, it came to about \$15 for each of us.

About 2:30 p. m., we and our five guards piled into a small Italian taxi-bus. It was the first time we had traveled in daylight except when fleeing from an attack.

Nearing a village, we saw people from the surrounding countryside streaming along the road toward a parade ground in front of the elementary school. Our bus stopped at the grounds, and we suddenly realized that this was a mass meeting in our honor.

About a thousand people had gathered. We were ushered into the parade area and seated at a table covered with blue paper. Thirty Cambodian soldiers, armed with a variety of Communist-made and captured American weapons, kept the crowd in place.

Behind blue banners with gold letters were carried on poles. One said: "Long live the Khmer people" and another: "Long live solidarity of the Indochina people." A third, which appeared to be brand new, said: "We thank the American people who support our struggle for independence."

A Rare Laugh

When the speeches started I took off my belt and a snicker swept the crowd. Belt buckles are rare in Cambodia.

An officer spoke to the crowd over a public address system, expressing "thanks to the American people who support our struggle. Unfortunately," he added, "the American people have not been able to help Richard Nixon, who is an aggressor."

The meeting broke up with a sudden rainstorm. The crowd began dispersing. We sought shelter on the porch of the elementary school. By then it was dark and we were directed to climb through a window.

In the dark classroom, a dim flashlight was switched on, and we found ourselves once again face to face with the tall North Vietnamese commander, who was such a key figure in our whole experience, as well as the Cambodian commander who had given us the interview.

They gave us safe conduct passes. Typed in Cambodian on flimsy onion-skin paper with our names inserted in ink, they were headed "Military Region 203—Independent Cambodian front. Certificate of release of prisoners."

We learned later that the passes contained a peculiar statement to the effect that they were releasing us because they considered us "awakened." I take this to mean that they believed they would be given fair treatment in any account we wrote of our experience.

We set out the next afternoon.

After a second shower, dinner and more speeches, Anh Hai had left us by then, and Anh Ba was in charge. He sat in the front seat of the jeep, and we were using and watching for Allied helicopters.

At dark, we left the jeep and climbed aboard motorcycles. Each of us rode on the back seat, behind an armed guard. In the column were four other bikes, ridden by three of our guards—Anh Tu, Anh Ba and Anh Qui—and by a stranger, a heavy-set, smiling soldier wearing a Mao Tse-tung medallion.

The stranger, who was of pure Chinese descent, led the way on tiny, winding paths in the forest and over narrow rice roads between rice paddies. We bottomed along the pathways at speeds up to 25 miles an hour. I think Mike's knowledge of the Vietnamese language had saved our lives the first day, and it proved invaluable the rest of the time. Beth uttered her only complaint in nearly six weeks—when beetles were falling from the ceiling of one of our houses and into our soup. I'm sure the three of us will remain good friends the rest of our lives.

Toward the end of our three-hour ride, we came to a stop while two of the guerrillas went ahead to reconnoiter. They came back to report it was safe, and we rode our bikes onto Route 1, the same highway on which we had been captured 40 days earlier.

We pulled under the marquee of a darkened restaurant. Our guards roused the owner, and he brought us a snack. We were supposed to spend the rest of the night there but the owner balked, so we rode a quarter of a mile down the highway to another building.

We shook hands and embraced the three guerrillas who had been with us throughout our captivity. They warned us to be sure to be careful and we urged them to hurry back to a safe place.

As they climbed onto their bikes, one of us asked, "What time is it?" One of them answered, "Ten minutes to eleven." Then they were gone. It seemed a strange ending.

We were free at last. We had stayed in 19 Cambodian houses. We estimated that we had traveled 200 miles.

For the first time since we had been taken prisoner on May 7, Beth, Mike and I were alone again. I can't think of two people I would rather have shared such an experience with. I had come to admire Mike's commonsense and good judgment and Beth's courage and placid nature.

We agreed that night as we stood on the deserted highway that we would not disclose the exact place on Route 1 where we were released.

We were afraid that to do so might jeopardize the chances of other Western correspondents still held prisoner. We had asked for information about the colleagues a number of times but could learn nothing. We can only hope that they will be as fortunate as we were.

Hitching 'Home'

After sleeping that night in a building where the guerrillas had left us, we were up at dawn on June 16 to hitchhike into Saigon. All the traffic seemed to be going in the opposite direction and it was four hours before a United States Army truck picked us up and took us part of the way.

A few minutes later we caught a ride in a South Vietnamese truck convoy returning empty from Phnom Penh to Saigon. Since they did not have to stop at checkpoints, we arrived in town shortly after noon without anyone knowing it.

We tried to avoid interviews, knowing our most important work was to write our own stories as quickly as possible. One of the first things we did on reaching Saigon was to send a cablegram to Sihanouk expressing appreciation for our release and saying that it gave us hope that our colleagues still missing in Cambodia would also be set free.

We still don't know why we, rather than others, were released. I suspect it is partly because of the enormous amount of publicity over our capture and certain personal appeals made to Sihanouk and the government of North Vietnam.

Until we arrived in Saigon, we had no idea of the massive efforts that had been made to obtain our release. Pleas had been sent through diplomatic channels, peace groups, private and public organizations. Newspapermen throughout the world had helped. I am most grateful to all of them.

Almost the first thing I did on arriving in Saigon was to place a call to my home in Washington, D.C. Surprisingly, it got through without much delay.

I heard the operator say, "I have a call from Richard Dudman in Saigon." There was a gasp at the other end, and I heard my wife saying over and over, "Richard, Richard, Richard!"

Next: An analysis from behind the lines—the American invasion of Cambodia appears to be a disastrous failure of American policy.



Plazotta, left, and Lipschitz with Plazotta's 29 1/2-inch-high "Portrait of Lipschitz" in bronze.

Art in London: How One Sculptor Looks to Another

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, June 26.—For the first time since he sat for Modigliani, the sculptor Jacques Lipchitz recently sat for fellow-sculptor Enzo Plazotta for a portrait bust. One of the 46 pieces included in an exhibition of Plazotta's recent work at the Grosvenor Gallery, 30 Davies Street, trained by Mann at the Brera Academy. Plazotta has a command of technique which must from time to time be an embarrassment rather than an asset, since he is capable of modeling and carving with equal facility, and since he can with little difficulty work in the manner of any of the great classical sculptors.

He has nevertheless evolved a personal and magnificently elegant style, which lends itself to large sculptures of people and animals in movement. His most successful recent work is "The Swan," a nude dancer and a bird celebrating some primitive rite. It should be accompanied by the music of Stravinsky.

"The Swan" is, indeed, the sort of work which would not be at all out of place in a splendid compilation entitled "Symbolists, 1890-1925" mounted by the Piccadilly Gallery, 16a Cork Street. It comprises more than a hundred oils, watercolors and drawings, and ranges freely over the great eccentricities of the first decade of the 20th century. The artist, Emile Bernard, Burne-Jones and Sorel, the romantic Walter Crane, bemused with medievalism, forerunner of the surrealists. The idealist Jean Delville, Gustave Doré and Odilon Redon, the French pre-Raphaelite Armand Point, and the light-obsessed Alphonse Osbert.

These are works that, depending on one's disposition, either excite one to considerable

laughter or send apprehensive shivers down one's spine. Some do both simultaneously, and make for the exact uneasiness which one later found in Modigliani and Ernst.

Roland Browne and Debanco, 19 Cork Street, celebrate the 25th anniversary of their triple partnership with a delightful collection of 19th and 20th-century drawings and watercolors. Remarkable among these are a series of the days of the week by Raoul Dufy; a lovely pencil and chalk drawing of J.F. Millet; a pencil drawing of the head of a woman by Klimt; the symbolist "Christ Crowned with Thorns" by Odilon Redon; a chalk and charcoal still life by Ozenfant; and a remarkable run of nudes by Degas, Pissarro, Gauguin, Braque, Moore, Mallot, Kirchner, Rodin and Derain.

At the Upper Grosvenor Gallery, 19 Upper Grosvenor Street, pride of place is given to George Bruce's one-man show to his recent portrait of Lord Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is also an abundance of well-painted landscapes, nudes and Boudoir still lifes, painted in a free, soft, classical style. Certainly there are no innovations here, but there is a great deal of good workmanlike painting.

The rest of the gallery is devoted to an assemblage of some two dozen gallery artists. Among those specially worth a second look are Joanna Carrington, Jo Petersen, Anne Vigiler, and Lucinda Mackay.

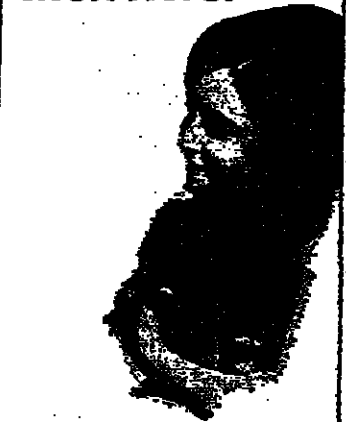
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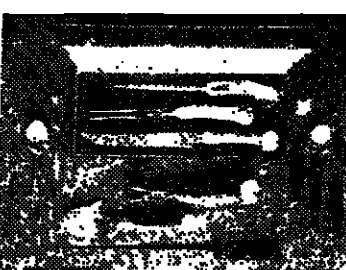
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THE ART MARKET

Bonnard Show Salesmanship

By Susan Melikian

June 26.—The exhibition of Pierre Bonnard's graphic work at the Huguette Bérès, 25 Boulevard de la Chapelle, the latest in the series of commercial shows between dealers and collectors.

The dealers have been the best the auctioneers have seen, for concentrating the possible number of buyers in the same place for a short time. This, of course, is a time-saver for clients and a kind of thing done at the fairs.

Only 15 antique dealers had up a more sophisticated variety of the technique. By only selecting their items reducing them to the pick of the Paris art market, they managed to put show at the Hotel George that was ten times superior any auction held anywhere in the world in recent years.

They cut the viewing down to nine days, a really short time for a fair. Huguette Bérès has up with a new way to do with auction houses. Show With Them.

Antiquizing an exhibition of a theme is just what auctioneers cannot do. They to sell what comes their way. Not only has Huguette chosen a theme but she is some of the great post-impressionist master's work in light, thus arousing new interest among potential buyers.

First Poster. Artists fully measured the importance of Bonnard's work. One of the more important items in the exhibition is a lithograph made in 1901. It is Bonnard's first poster and a sensation. In fact, it is the whole poster faded, posters had usually been a highly academic, if not a highly childish, inspiration changed at once.

Brigham Young University Choir. A Capella Choir will perform a program of sacred music on July 6, in the St. Louis Cathedral, to benefit a fund for special education. From Paris the choir will travel to participate in the Liangollen International Festival. Other choirs are scheduled in Birmingham, Bristol, London, and Luxembourg.

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Pencil sketch of Bonnard's "La Petite Blanchisseuse."

Blanche," which may also be seen at the exhibition, is priced at only \$1,500 in spite of its perfect state of preservation. Shortly after the war, a whole bundle of these was found and shared by a group of dealers, so that quite a few are still obtainable, most in rather good condition.

At least as interesting are lesser-known specimens in the exhibition. The preparatory sketch, a pastel, for "La Place Clichy," a famous litho worth about \$1,300 at auction, is exhibited for the first time ever. There is also a fantastic sketch of a whole volume of La Fontaine's "Fables" illustrated with 121 sketches drawn freely in pen and colored pencil on the margins and sometimes over the text. It is not for sale. How much it would fetch at auction is anybody's guess and doesn't really matter for it is unlikely ever to land in the saleroom.

New Technique. Nearly two thirds of the items in the exhibition are not for sale, and this is typical of the new selling techniques developed by dealers. The items belong to well-known collectors who wouldn't dream of letting them go. In other words, the exhibition (which would represent an investment if only because of the fine catalog, for sale at \$1.50) was largely staged for prestige reasons. In this case, immediate sales are definitely a secondary consideration.

A few years ago, most dealers would have scoffed at the idea. Now, one must admit, it sounds reasonable. People will see the prints, hear about Huguette Bérès's interest in Impressionist and Japanese prints, the latter being well in line with Bonnard's own craze for Japanese graphic art. This is a sophisticated and appropriate type of public relations. Times, indeed, are changing fast.

One of the most important pictures to be sold this year on the public art market will come up for auction at Christie's, on June 30. It is the smaller version of "Les Posesuses" and is one of the few fully elaborated works by Bonnard in private hands. The famous collector Henry M. DuBois has not given any reason for his selling his treasure. Estimates are, I think, useless. The sky is the limit (\$1 million?). There are two other major masterpieces in this sale, both by Bonnard, "Les Bords de la Seine à Argenteuil," a very early Monet still strongly reminiscent of Boudin's teaching, and a much

later, glorious one, "Peupliers à Cliverville," dated 1891. A sprinkling of very fine Sisleys, Dufrys, Renoirs, an early Gauguin, make this sale one of the most important of its kind this year.

The French saleroom record for Persian and Indo-Persian miniatures was broken on June 19 at the Palais Galliera when Maurice Rheims, brilliantly conducting a sale with Michel Boudeville's assistance, knocked down two illuminated leaves from a famous royal album, the Hama Nama, painted about 1564-1570.

The first of the miniatures went to Edward Binney of New York City for \$15,300 and the second one to another American collector, of Los Angeles, for \$16,400. The prices are not as high as they sound. The quality of both miniatures was outstanding, even compared with others from the same album. The size, huge by miniature standards, of more than 15 inches high and the uniqueness of the album, made by order of Emperor Akbar under the supervision of a Persian master, certainly justified the price.

Optical Illusion—by Vasarely. Soto, Le Parc and others—seems to be the underlying theme of the sale of top contemporary masters to be held at the Hotel Drouot at 9 p.m. July 2 for the benefit of the Peruvian refugees in flood-stricken areas. Maitres Maurice Rheims and René Georges Lacroix will conduct the sale. All the works were donated by living artists. Salvador Dali reportedly shut himself up for a week in his studio at Cadaques, Spain, to complete a symbolic picture of the tragedy, to be called "The Angel." It is hoped that he will have his work ready on time. There is the indispensable Picasso. The sale provides an almost perfect cross section of recognized contemporary painting and will set an interesting scale of values of modern painting at auction, with no owner trying to force through a reserve price.

The sale of the so-called Adenauer collection at Christie's today was not a success. Only four of 23 pictures reached their reserve prices although bids for the paintings totaled more than \$1.3 million. Max Adenauer, the late chancellor's son, reportedly disassociated the family name from the sale, which apparently created a bad impression. The flop was not due to any weakness in the market for old masters. On the same day the world record for a landscape by Guardi was broken at \$189,000 at Christie's.

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Art in Venice

By Michael Gibson

VENICE, June 26.—Something is out of joint in the world of art and the Venice Biennale succeeded in bringing this dawning light.

The Biennale organizers have raised some fundamental questions about the purpose of art and, basing themselves on some of the most broadly accepted postulates of the day, they have suggested a certain orientation of artistic endeavor.

"Artistic creation," says one author quoted in the organizers' text, "is the introduction into our environment of forms that were not there before."

There is an appearance of truth in such a statement if it is taken on a moronically primitive level. It is however equally valid, in a materialistic sense, for the Statue of Liberty and the Eiffel Tower. Something, it would seem, must be wrong with that definition.

Yet, taken as a whole, the greater part of the exhibits at this year's Biennale appear to take this text as their gospel.

Some Fundamental Questions About the Purpose of Art

From one national pavilion to the next, the Biennale is an exhibition of forms—esthetically impeccable, technical and cold as dry ice.

Sensory Rape

The multiplication of technical means, while thoroughly interesting in itself, presents a temptation for some artists to strive for a sort of sensory rape of the viewer. The powerful but skin-deep sensations they procure may impress one in the same way as a roller-coaster ride, but the effect lasts no longer than the ride. These artists are creating new forms, (or new variations on old forms), instead of creating a new content that would, by the very logic that commands such things, engender a form that suits it.

The result is this profusion of

works now on display that shimmer, shake, dazzle and astonish both by their virtuosity and by their utter and fundamental irrelevance to anything that could possibly concern a mortal man in his deepest gravity or his finest levity.

In a society of immortals, art "could" be no more than a play of forms, since neither time nor space would have any more significance nor raise the fundamental questions of life and death which have always been the very essence of art.

The art represented at the Biennale is inadequate, not because it does not resemble anything done before, but because it is too timid in its innovations, restricting itself to quaint poses and mental pinettes, when it might be assembling all its energies in order to bring off a successful spiritual mutation.

Reality and Art

Basically art has always been the richer when it dealt with realities. Not, to be sure, the pragmatic sort of reality the Saturday Evening Post illustrations pretended to be striving for—but the concepts of reality peculiar to each of the great periods of history.

The fascination of our age is that it is at the crucial turning point at which one concept of reality is found unsatisfactory though no real substitute has yet been defined.

Today we are at a point where the reality invested in the concept of nature is breaking up, just as the Renaissance saw the collapse of the economics of grace which had until then ensured the participation of all in a supernatural reality. The notion of nature as an objective fact that can be reached through the mediation of science is losing its credit in the face of the paradoxical ambiguities the higher disciplines of science are coming to.

Mimicking Realities

These are the same ambiguities that the present-day artist is attempting to mimic under the assumption that these ambiguities "are" reality.

In fact they are nothing of the sort. Reality is a construction of the mind and of the senses, shared by a whole society, modified and enlarged by the creative capacities of artists and thinkers. It is no absolute but an entirely relative thing.

On the Arts Agenda

The Avignon Festival, from July 11 to Aug. 14, opens this year with the French premiere of Edward Bond's "Early Morning" by the Théâtre National Populaire. Other productions in the courtyard of the Palais include Sartre's "Le

Diable et le Bon Dieu" by the TNP and Pirandello's "Tonight We Improvise," a joint production by the Théâtre de la Région Parisienne and the Théâtre de l'Ouest Parisien. This year's extensive program includes contemporary theater productions in the Ciole de Carmes, two ballet programs by young choreographers, contemporary music and lyric theater, including the first performance in France of Hans Werner Henze's "El Cimarron," organ music and films.

The University of Wyoming Collegiate Chorus, directed by Carlyle Weiss, will perform a program including Negro spirituals and works by Carissimi, Vitoria and Mozart July 2 at the Fondation des Etats-Unis, 15 Boulevard Jourdan in Paris.

The Postlano Art Workshop in Salerno, Italy, will open its series of summer exhibitions at the Palazzo Fiorentino, with a showing of boxes on July 3. Eighteen artists of American, English, and Italian nationality have been invited to contribute a box, with no stipulation as to size, content or type.

The orchestra and chorus of Susquehanna University in Pennsylvania, conducted by James Steffy and Robert Summer, will give a concert June 27 in the Salle Gaveau in Paris.

Art Notes In Paris

PARIS, June 26.—Among the new exhibitions opening in Paris art galleries and museums this week is a retrospective show of the paintings by Paul Ackerman and sculpture by Irene Zack.

The show opens today at the Musée Galliera, 10, Avenue Pierre-ler-de-Serbie, Paris 16, and remains on view all summer. Ackerman will be represented by 120 canvases done between 1946 and 1970. Forty were painted after 1966.

Other new exhibitions include: a group show of eight American artists, including Craig Kaufman, Richard Luboski, Peter Saul, William Schwedler, Anne Arnold, Cynthia Carlson, John Day and Roger Brown, at the Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques-Callot, Paris-6, through July 15; paintings by Lucien Verdi at the Galerie Raspail 26, 26, Blvd. Raspail, until July 6; and recent works in bronze by Margaret Haemmrich, in the exhibition "Pour le Plaisir" at the Jean-Claude Bellier gallery, 32 Avenue Pierre-ler-de-Serbie, until the end of July.

Belgian artist Marcel Maeyer, working in a plastic which looks like plaster, is having his first exhibition in Paris since 1964, on the theme of "Portes" ("Doors"), at the Galerie Ardit, 15 Rue de Miromesnil.

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SHIPPING INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE	
(Case history actual averages—1960-1970)	
INCOME	
Average annual profit	24.3% net
CAPITAL GROWTH	
Reinvested profits 10 years	662%
Outlook	Higher

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined using a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1601) at 663 nm and 646 nm, respectively. The concentrations of Chl *a* and Chl *b* were calculated using the following equations:

News Analysis

Missing: U.S. Predictions of Upturn Soon

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP).—If you comb through recent administration announcements, you find a curious omission: an economic recovery in the second half of 1970 is no longer promised.

Indeed, the general implication of the President's speech on the economy June 27 was that the nation is in a recession, accentuated by the decline in defense spending. And officials see unemployment rising to about 5.5 percent by the year's end.

This is quite different from the respect laid out by the administration at the start of the year, when the talk was of a significant moderation of inflation rates, unemployment no worse than a 4.3 percent average, an upturn toward the end of the year.

Brunt of Criticism

Economic Council chairman Paul J. McCracken has taken the brunt of criticism of the official "game plan" because his predictions of some decline in the rate of inflation early in 1970 have not been borne out.

"We are suffering," writes Max Haddad in the July Dun's Review, on a "spate of incantatory rhetoric that holds out the promise of things will get better—only to see them become worse."

If this bothers Mr. McCracken,

he doesn't show it, although he confesses his disappointment that inflation has not abated and that unemployment is already higher than he had hoped. But he indicated in an interview that there is a subtle shift in policy under way that stresses the fear of a full-blown recession even more than the concern over inflation.

"We now have to start pursuing more expansionist policies before we see the full results [of our earlier programs] on the price level," the University of Michigan professor (on leave) says.

This means a distinct easing of monetary policy, and acceptance of a moderate deficit in the federal budget not only in fiscal 1971, but possibly for 1972.

Curing Inflation

The danger of this course, and Mr. McCracken knows it, is that by turning on the fiscal-monetary taps, the prospect of curing inflation will be totally drowned out. But he does not think this will happen.

"The price performance in the period immediately ahead," he said, "has already been determined by built-in disinflationary pressures." Nevertheless, he concedes that the "brick" will be to make sure that "there is not too much" in the way of new stimulations to the economy.

This, of course, brings up the key question of Federal Reserve Board policy. After permitting no growth in the money supply in the second half of 1969, the Fed has allowed an increase of 8 to 10 percent recently.

Fear of a liquidity crisis—a lack of cash for the private economy—has probably stimulated some of this growth, but many believe that the Fed has been dishing out the money with too big a ladle. And the danger, compounded by the Penn Central bankruptcy, could be to err on the side of monetary generosity.

Here, too, Mr. McCracken takes the calm view. While he would not be happy with a long-term 10 percent monetary expansion rate, he points out that the high growth rate is making up for past arrears.

Economic Crunch

In fact, even with the unusual growth of money supply in the past three months, the actual level of the money stock is below reasonable long-term growth projections. Mr. McCracken thinks that an annual growth of 5 percent in the money supply is reasonable. Thus, there could be a considerable further expansion of this year's balance before it gets out of hand.

There will not be unanimity at the Fed in providing enough

IOS Reveals Totals of Debt To Insiders

GENEVA, June 26 (AP).—Investors Overseas Services announced today that outstanding loans and contingent liabilities of employees and others totaled \$16.98 million on May 31 this year, down from \$30 million Dec. 31, 1969.

These details were demanded by the Toronto Stock Exchange when it suspended dealings in shares of the embattled mutual funds giant, as well as the Ontario Securities Commission.

The company disclosed that the biggest outstanding liability—in loan guarantees—concerns its deposed chairman and founder Bernard Cornfield, who is still a director of IOS and a major shareholder.

Cornfield Debts

The contingent liability for a BAC-111 plane purchased by Mr. Cornfield from British Aircraft Corp. stood at \$4.4 million on May 31. Guarantees to Butler Aviation for two other planes bought by Mr. Cornfield, a Jet Commander and a Convair, totaled \$454,419 on the same date.

In 1967, Mr. Cornfield had also received a loan from IOS of \$330,000, but this has been completely repaid, the IOS statement said.

Outstanding loans by IOS subsidiary banks to unnamed employees and associates totaled \$356,180 at the end of May.

An IOS guarantee through restricted deposits for the account of the late Foundation Equipment Associates, a joint venture between IOS executives and others, still stood at \$4.37 million on May 31.

Str Eric Comments

In presenting the details, IOS chairman Sir Eric Wyndham White said:

"In view of the many distorted reports concerning loans and guarantees made by the company last year, we are pleased to be able to give our shareholders detailed and accurate information."

Sir Eric added that "as regards loans to officers and directors, I am satisfied that they were sought and granted substantial interest income at competitive commercial rates."

"Nevertheless, we believe that it is in the best interests of the company to achieve the greatest possible liquidity at this time, and we are taking steps to achieve further liquidation of loans still outstanding."

Second U.S. Railroad Asks Government Financial Help

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP).—Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe said today that another railroad—the New Jersey Central—has joined Penn Central in seeking government loan guarantees to continue operating.

In a third straight day of testimony in Congress on the crisis-ridden railroads, Mr. Volpe said Jersey Central officials advised him their "cash position is so critical" that they cannot operate for more than a few weeks without financial aid.

Yesterday, Mr. Volpe testified that despite its declaration of bankruptcy, Penn Central railroad is still so short of cash that it may fail to meet continued wage claims.

Meeting Payroll

But today Penn Central Transportation Co. said in a terse statement that "sufficient revenue is being collected each day to meet current payroll requirements," which amount to \$20 million weekly.

By petitioning for bankruptcy last Sunday, Penn Central could legally stop payments on all its long-term debts, conserving its remaining cash and new income for the daily expenses of running the railroad.

Nevertheless, the railroad has now ceased meeting its rent and has substantially halted its interline payments to other railroads, James M. Beggs, Under Secretary of the Department of Transportation, said in a short interview yesterday.

Rails Ills Spread

The cutoff in interline revenues worries government officials, because, they say, it could aggravate the cash problems of other financially weak railroads. A hearing in Philadelphia on interline charges was ordered yesterday by Judge John P. Fullam for July 10.

Testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee, Mr. Beggs said that Penn Central had \$7 million in the bank at the end of last week, Friday—against the \$20 million weekly salary needs of \$20 million.

Although Penn Central met its salary payment on Tuesday (with



Jean-Claude Delafon

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Rank Xerox Ltd., London, has named Jean-Claude Delafon managing director of the company's 21 subsidiaries. Pierre Ranque will succeed Mr. Delafon as managing director of the French subsidiary.

Pan American World Airways has named Cecil Moore vice-president of sales for Europe to be headquartered in London. Mr. Moore is vice-president, marketing, of Pan American.

Monroe Maier has been appointed managing director of Motorola-Scarb, the sales center for France of Motorola Semiconductors, manufacturing here in the United States.

Money Market Unimpressed By Penn Central Bankruptcy

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT).—The Penn Central petition for reorganization produced scarcely a ripple in the U.S. money markets, according to banking data published yesterday.

The pace of monetary expansion appeared to be more moderate than was characteristic in late May and early June.

At the same time, however, funds were readily available in the money market—so much so that the Federal Reserve was forced to act on Wednesday to absorb a temporary surplus of cash.

Business loans reported by major New York City banks dropped by \$108 million, following a record-breaking increase the week before.

These raw, unadjusted figures tend to be distorted by transfers of loans between the banks and their parent holding companies, but even so bankers said that the size of the drop made it very unlikely that the banks had been forced to pick up any substantial amount of loan demand from companies unable to renew maturing issues of commercial paper.

Fed Borrowings

Borrowings by banks from the Federal Reserve System rose by \$239 million on a daily average to a total of \$687 million, but bankers close to official thinking at the central bank doubted that this had anything to do with problems in the money market. Rather, the borrowing was seen in anticipation of money needs that never developed.

The major banks here clearly moved quickly to take advantage of their new freedom to bid for funds with negotiable certificates of deposit. The Fed's action suspending interest rate ceilings on deposits of \$100,000 or more (and maturing from 30 to 90 days) did not take effect until Wednesday, the last day of the statement week.

CDs Jump

Nonetheless, certificates of deposit at the New York banks jumped \$144 million for their first increase in the last five weeks. Part of this rise, to be sure, was attributable to foreign central banks, whose deposits have been free from interest rate ceilings all along, but well over half of the money came from depositors affected by the suspension of the rate ceiling.

In the four weeks ended June 17, the Fed reported, the nation's money supply averaged \$303.8 billion—down from \$310.8 billion in the four weeks ended June 17,

Stock Market Winds Up Week in Another Slump

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT).—The stock market sagged again today following an abortive attempt at a rally during the early trading. Volume on the New York Stock Exchange was not heavy, after a week of generally spiritless activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed more than 3 points in the first hour, but failed to sustain its gain and drifted lower through the remainder of the session. It closed with a loss of 5.75 at 68.64.

Turnover was 9.16 million shares, up from yesterday's 8.2 million and about average for a week in which Wall Street started to assess the impact of the Penn Central's bankruptcy and awaited the final withdrawal of American combat troops from Cambodia.

Although the general market declined in every session following news of the Penn Central collapse last Sunday, analysts appeared to feel its performance had been fairly strong under the circumstances.

A long summer of desultory trading is being anticipated by Wall Street professionals. They believe it will take some time to build up investor enthusiasm again in the wake of the slide that has wiped out billions of dollars in paper values and dealt a savage body blow to market confidence.

Most other leading market indicators concurred with today's reading of the Dow.

The NYSE index dropped 0.30 to 40.02 at the close, and Standard & Poor's 500 dipped 0.55 to 73.47.

Decliners outnumbered gainers by about two to one. Of 1,550 issues traded, 826 fell and 421 rose, while 303 finished unchanged. Only three issues managed to post new 1970 highs, while 123 slipped to lows for the year.

Standard & Poor's rail index dropped 0.42 to close at 28.58, a 1970 low, reflecting the spreading shock waves of the Penn Central debacle. The railroad's petition for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws brought home to investors the fact that many of the nation's rail lines face cloudy futures.

Penn Central once again capped the active list, this time gaining 1/2 to close at 7 1/2 on volume of 307,400 shares. The issue rose 1 point from the low of 6 1/2 it touched at Monday's tumultuous opening, but it was down 3 5/8 from last Friday's closing price.

Activity in the stock during the week totaled over 1.6 million shares, an enormous volume for an issue that in all of 1969 traded only 6.6 million. Some of this week's trading represented short covering by speculators who had bet on the huge company's inability to resolve its financial problems without bankruptcy.

In addition to the liquidity problems, the market has been depressed by speculation that second quarter earnings will be lower than already expected. Some higher priced glamour stocks have been particularly hurt by this and computer firms also are affected by speculation that IBM will soon introduce new hardware.

Burroughs closed the week trading at 90 1/4, off 4 7/8 on the day and off 17 7/8 points this week. Honeywell lost almost 10 points this week though it gained 1 1/2 today to close at 65 5/8. IBM was off 1 1/2 at 297 1/2 for a decline of 13 points this week.

Control Data lost 2 3/8 to 24 7/8, National Cash Register 2 3/4 to 44 1/4, and Xerox 2 1/8 to 72 5/8.

Four Seasons Announces It Is Bankrupt

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 26 (Reuters).—Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America Inc., said today it has filed a petition to reorganize the company under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The company said the action stemmed from its inability to raise financing in order to meet its debt obligations. But it said its problem is "not one of insolvency or liquidity."

The company is requesting that trustee or trustees be appointed immediately by the court in order to assist in the reorganization.

In Europe, the news of the bankruptcy procedure was greeted with certain amount of grimaces. Four Seasons has a \$15 million bond issue outstanding, in a market which is already suffering from disquiet with the U.S. market. Bond prices are now at record lows, and even though Four Seasons is acknowledged to be a rather solid case, Eurobond market prices said the bankruptcy was a bad news.

As another source put it "that anyone but those of the very 'id' quality."

Trading in Four Seasons stock is halted by the American Stock Exchange on April 30.

At that time, the company reported it expected to report a third-quarter loss. For the six months ended Dec. 31, the company did not income of \$3.21 million, up from \$655,000, in the same period year ago.

NYSE Asks Improvement Of Members

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP).—The New York Stock Exchange said today that several other member firms, in addition to Hayden, Stone, have been asked to file plans aimed at improving their profit and capital situations.

Hayden, Stone confirmed yesterday that it had submitted last month a plan to the exchange for improvement of the firm's operating results and increasing its capital funds.

Hayden, Stone Inc., never placed any value on its holdings in Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America, chairman Donald R. Stroben said in a statement today.

The firm had a six-year loan arrangement with Four Seasons, which announced bankruptcy procedures today.

Mr. Stroben noted that the stock issued for the loan had never been considered in the capital structure of Hayden, Stone, and a spokesman said it had not been registered with the SEC, so it could not be considered in Hayden, Stone's capital assets.

The NYSE statement said:

"All aspects of Hayden, Stone plans have been approved by the exchange, and the firm is taking vigorous measures under close monitoring by the exchange, to further strengthen its position. The exchange has every expectation that Hayden, Stone's plans to eliminate operating losses and improve its capital position will be successfully achieved," it said.

The exchange did not name the other firms which had been asked to file plans.

Germany's Trade Surplus Shrinks To \$300 Million

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 26 (West Germany Trade Surplus slipped in May to 1.1 billion marks (\$300.5 million) from 1.11 billion marks in April and 1.43 billion in May last year, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

In the first five months of this year the trade surplus eased to 5.15 billion marks (\$1.41 billion) from 5.53 billion marks in the same period of 1969, the office said.

May imports fell to 8.1 billion marks from 9.65 billion in April, while exports declined to 9.71 billion from 10.76 billion.

In the first five months of this year, imports totalled 44 billion marks, 12 percent higher than in the same period last year, while exports rose 10 percent to 49.5 billion.

Foreign Women With Cash Now Welcome, Says Lloyd's

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—Lloyd's of London, the world's largest insurance organization, announced today it is offering non-British women an opportunity for \$15,000 (\$36,000) to share in the profits as Lloyd's members. They could also lose their shirts—or blouses, as the case may be.

Lloyd's offered British women the same opportunity last December. There were 46 takers worth more than \$75,000 (\$180,000) each.

What Lloyd's is doing is the joy of women's liberation is opening its membership ranks to women who can pay the price and can prove that they—not their husbands—are worth more than the stated \$75,000.

Among the privileges of a Lloyd's member are the rights to sit in the Captain's Dining Room, to use the facilities of Lloyd's office here, and to walk on the underwriting floor.

But the 6,000 members—only 30 of whom are foreign—also have "unlimited liability." Accredited to a Lloyd's spokesman, they can "lose every penny they ever had" if insurance claims on the company are big enough.

Lloyd's first opened its doors to non-British members in 1968 while it was still an all-male institution.

"It is sometimes charged," the spokesman said, "that Lloyd's takes premiums from other countries, but doesn't put anything back. Foreign membership allows people from these other countries to share in the profits."

"We wanted to assimilate the problems of British women and then move on to foreign women," said the spokesman. The problem there is that the laws of property abroad are different from here. You could find that the security requirements could not be met by women in certain countries."

But already, the spokesman said, several foreign women have acquired a share in the new membership offering.

Lloyd's of London, which began in an aromatic 17th century coffee house, is world-renowned for accepting virtually any kind of risk. They will insure against the possibility of multiple hurricanes, tsunamis, tankers, hurricanes in the United States, and giant jet and ocean-liner disasters, among other things.

British Steel Turning a Profit

LONDON, June 26 (Reuters).—British Steel Corp. said it made a pre-tax profit of \$10.2 million (\$24.5 million) for the six months ended March 28, after depreciation charges of \$50 million and interest of \$16 million.

This compares with a loss of \$21.9 million in the previous 12 months.

BSC noted that the profit, taken with non-recurring profits of \$2.6 million, reduces the corporation's accumulated deficit to \$30 million.

Production of crude steel by the corporation fell to 15.3 million ingot tons from 12.7 million in the corresponding period of 1969-70. The corporation imported supplies of semi-finished steel to supplement its own output in meeting this strong demand, it added.

The corporation said total deliveries of finished steel to home and export markets rose to 9.9 million tons in the period from 9.8 million tons in the six months to March 29, 1969.

BSC's tight supply situation is now improving as new capacity comes into operation, the company said. This improvement will probably continue as long as no new raw material shortage occurs, it noted.

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MODERN EXIBIT

Is your money dead & buried or alive & working in MODERN MEXICO?

Money is what makes the wheels go around in Mexico's present controlled economic explosion. Alert international investors have discovered Mexico all over again and play a big part in the proliferation of industries, the country-wide speed-up in consumer services, the dramatic growth and robust health of the economy. Which means that here's a true "investor's market"—already established, with plenty of room for you and others like you who search the world's money markets for maximum yield-minimum risk opportunities.

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce report says: "Mexico has enjoyed one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world in recent years." No exchange control, for instance—which means capital, profits, and dividends may be transferred freely in and out of Mexico. A gross national product increase last year of 6.4% with prices rising only 3.5%. No wonder informed observers call Modern Mexico the standout example of responsible government and business in Latin America!

Just take a look at a few things Mexico can do for you NOW:

- * 12% BANK TIME DEPOSITS: These loans to Mexico's Industrial Development Banks offer 11.25% (interest payable monthly) on 2-year terms...up to 12% on 5-year terms which becomes 15% when re-invested and compounded. Ideal for person no longer earning independent income. Minimum investment: \$4,000 U.S. dollars.
- * 9% DEMAND DEPOSITS: Earning 9% payable quarterly, here's liquidity for any portfolio. Each Demand Deposit represents a priority claim upon the resources of an Industrial Development Bank. Minimum investment: \$2,000 U.S. dollars.
- * After Mexican taxes.

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Japanese Consider Shifting Away From Trade Dependence on U.S.

TOKYO, June 26 (Reuters).—The possibility of reducing Japan's dependence upon the United States as a trade partner was discussed here today after the collapse of the textile talks between the two nations.

Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said mounting U.S. protectionism might force Japan to diversify its export markets.

Congress is debating legislation for mandatory import quotas for textiles and shoes, which may be followed by similar bills for other goods, Japanese officials said.

In 1968, the United States accounted for 31.5 percent of Japan's exports, while Southeast Asia took 27.8 percent. They added that they were aware of the need to

Company Reports

Hart Schaffner & Marx

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| First Half | 1970 | 1969 |
| Revenue (millions) | 182.3 | 182.3 |
| Profit (millions) | 6.77 | 7.91 |
| Per Share (dividend) | 0.18 | 0.92 |

General Instrument Corp.

| | | |
|--------------------|------|------|
| First Quarter | 1970 | 1969 |
| Revenue (millions) | 64.9 | 60.1 |
| Profit (millions) | 1.46 | 1.1 |
| Per Share | 0.17 | 0.12 |

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ROME 84 Via Veneto Tel. 470.602

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------|
| CARS | TOURS | RESERVATIONS |
| RENTAL | • SIGHTSEEING | HOTEL |
| PURCHASE | • CHAUFFEUR GUIDES | AIRLINE |
| SHIPPING | • TRAVELLERS CHECKS | STEAMSHIP |
| INSURANCE | • INSURANCE | RAIL |
| DOCUMENTS | • CAMPING/TRAILERING | ENTERTAINMENT |

AAA THE FRIEND YOU CAN CALL ON WHEREVER YOU GO

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
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U.S. Commodity Prices

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW YORK, June 25. —Cash | Sep | 76.75 | 79.15 | 77.70 | 78.90 | 78.25 |
| <i>prices in primary markets as regis-</i> | Oct | 77.65 | 78.60 | 77.40 | 78.20 | 77.50 |
| <i>tered today in New York were:</i> | Dec | 77.15 | 78.00 | 76.75 | 77.50 | 76.80 |
| <i>Commodity and unit</i> | Jan | 77.05 | 77.95 | 76.75 | 77.70 | 77.65 |
| <i>Year ago</i> | Mar | 76.15 | 76.80 | 76.75 | 77.75 | 77.65 |

[illegible]

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Steel scrap No. 1 invy Pits | ¢2-43 | 28-29 |
| Lead, spec. lb. | 1.64 | 15 |
| Copper elec. lb. | 1.64 | 15 |
| Alum. (spec.) lb. | 1.63 | 15 |
| Zinc, 99.8% lb. | 1.80 | 14 |
| Silver N.Y. spec. | 1.68 | 1.54 |

COMMUNITY Indices

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Moody's Index (base 100) | 121.1 | 204.5 |
| Dec. 31, 1937 | 100 | 100 |
| • Nominal, Jan. 1932 | | |

LIVE HOES

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| July | 26.20 | 26.27 | 26.25 | 26.27 | 26.25 |
| Aug | 21.85 | 24.19 | 22.70 | 23.19 | 22.80 |
| Oct | 20.75 | 20.75 | 20.20 | 20.25 | 20.75 |
| Nov | 20.75 | 20.75 | 20.20 | 20.25 | 20.75 |

Sales: Aug. 15-19; Oct. 12-14; Sept. 13; June 4.

| NEW YORK FUTURES | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------|------|-------|--|
| June 26, 1970 | | | | | |
| World Sugar, No. 8: | Sep. | 3.95, | Oct. | 3.95, | |
| 3.95, Nov. 3.96, | March 7.1 | 3.90-81, | May | | |
| "7.1 2 1/2 lb. Oct. 7.1 | 3.94 n. | | | | |
| Wool: July 84.5 | to Aug. 87.0 | b. | Dec. | | |
| 88.5 b. March 91.5 | | | | | |
| Wool tops: No sales. | | | | | |
| Cocoa: July 24.25 | to Sep. 25.10, | Dec. | | | |

| SHRIMP EGGS | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Jul | 39.50 | 45.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | |
| Aug | 39.50 | 45.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | |
| Sep | 39.50 | 45.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | |
| Oct | 39.50 | 45.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | |
| Nov | 39.50 | 45.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | |
| Dec | 39.50 | 45.50 | 39.50 | 39.50 | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Feb | | 19.47 | 19.47 | 19.47 | 19.75 |
| Apr | 18.46 | 18.46 | 18.46 | 18.46 | 18.25 |
| Sales: July 74 | | Aug 124 1/2 | Oct 115 1/2 | Dec | |
| 74 1/2 Sep; April 1 | | | | | |

36.56, March '71 25.70, May '71 27.09, Dec
 37.50, July '71 36.50, Sept. 27.50
 Copper: July 24.00, Sept. 33.05, Oct.
 32.65, Dec. 32.20, Jan. '71 61.73, May '71
 50.53, July '71 42.15
 Silver: July 181.50, Sept. 164.40, Dec.
 170.50, Jan. '71 170.50, March '71 175.50,
 May '71 176.50, July '71 173.50, Sept. '71
 182.50
 Orange Juice (Frozen concentrated):
 July 34.85, P. Sept. 35.70, Nov. 34.35, b,
 35.70

Dec. 36.60 b, Jan. '71 37.25 b, May '71 38.15 b

Dec. 38.50 b, Nov. 2.52, March '71 3.85, April '71 5.00, May '71 3.64

(a) asked, (b) bid, (c) nominal).

COTTON No. 2

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jul | 25.45 | 25.45 | 25.45 | +10 |
| Aug | 25.15 | 25.15 | 25.15 | +10 |
| Oct | 26.45 | 26.45 | 26.45 | +10 |
| Dec | 26.45 | 26.45 | 26.45 | +10 |

| CHICAGO FUTURES | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------------|
| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
| WHEAT | | | | | |
| Jul | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.39 1/2 | 1.40 | 1.40 1/2 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dec | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 |
| Mar | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 |
| May | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 |
| CORN | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.36 |
| Jan | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Dec | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.31 |
| Jan | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 |
| Mar | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| May | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| COYNESS | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Jul | 2.87 1/2 | 2.92 | 2.86 1/4 | 2.91 1/4 | 2.87 1/2 |
| Aug | 2.87 | 2.89 | 2.83 1/2 | 2.88 1/2 | 2.86 1/2 |
| Sep | 2.84 | 2.87 1/4 | 2.82 3/4 | 2.86 | 2.84 |
| Oct | 2.86 | 2.87 1/2 | 2.82 3/4 | 2.84 | 2.84 1/4 |
| Nov | 2.90 1/4 | 2.92 1/2 | 2.88 | 2.91 1/4 | 2.89 1/4 |
| Dec | 2.94 1/4 | 2.96 1/2 | 2.92 | 2.93 1/2 | 2.92 1/2 |
| Mar | 2.92 1/2 | 2.90 | 2.93 | 2.90 1/2 | 2.97 |

SOYBEAN OIL

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jul | 10.55 | 10.53 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.57 |
| Aug | 10.50 | 10.51 | 10.20 | 10.26 | 10.50 |

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dec | 10.35 | 10.40 | 10.10 | 10.10 | 10.10 |
| Nov | 10.27 | 10.28 | 9.98 | 10.04 | 10.26 |
| Oct | 10.14 | 10.15 | 9.84 | 9.89 | 10.11 |
| Sept | 10.07 | 10.07 | 9.77 | 9.83 | 10.05 |
| Aug | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.75 | 9.80 | 10.00 |
| May | 9.96 | 9.96 | 9.75 | 9.80 | 9.95 |

SOYBEAN MEAL

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jul | 78.05 | 79.25 | 78.00 | 79.10 | 77.80 |
| Aug | 78.70 | 79.65 | 78.15 | 79.10 | 78.40 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Aug | 35.60 | 35.85 | 35.45 | 35.57 | 35.80 |
| Feb | 31.72 | 31.57 | 30.36 | 30.40 | 31.20 |
| Mar | 31.10 | 31.50 | 30.80 | 30.87 | 31.05 |
| Apr | 31.00 | 31.40 | 30.45 | 30.50 | 31.50 |
| May | 31.60 | 31.40 | 30.90 | 30.90 | 31.50 |
| March 69; May | 31.50 | 31.40 | 30.90 | 30.90 | 31.50 |

Sales: 1975-76: Aug 4,962;
 Open Interest: July 6,600; Aug
 Feb 2,070; March 401; May 24,
 1-51d = Offered = nominal.

5-51d = Offered = nominal.

Eurodollars

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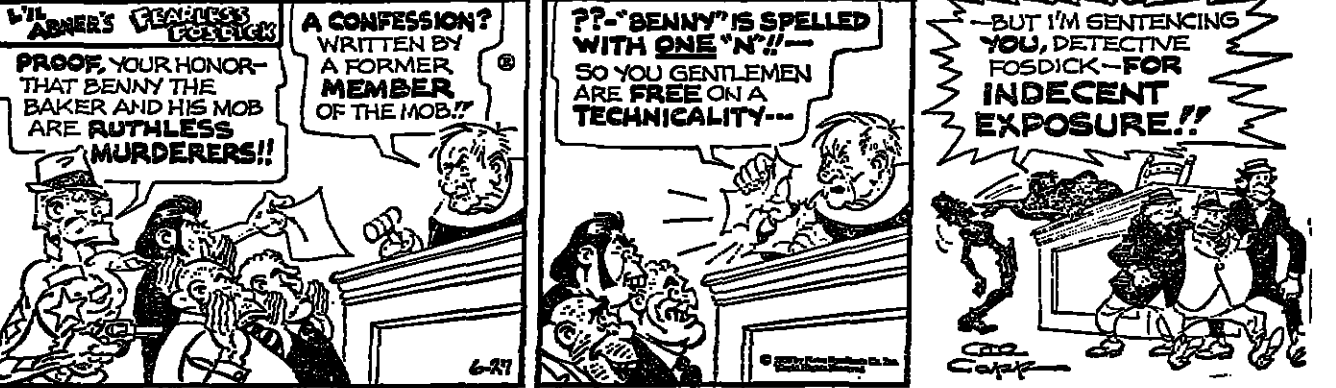
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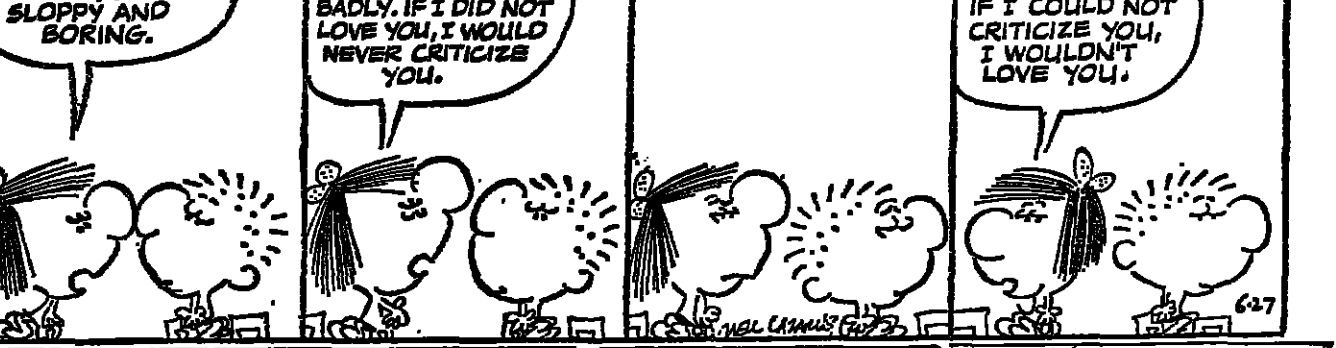
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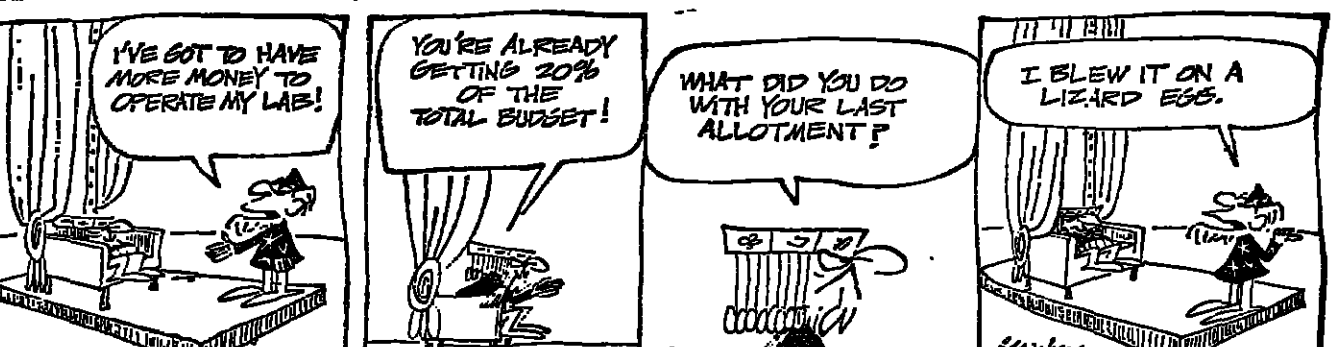
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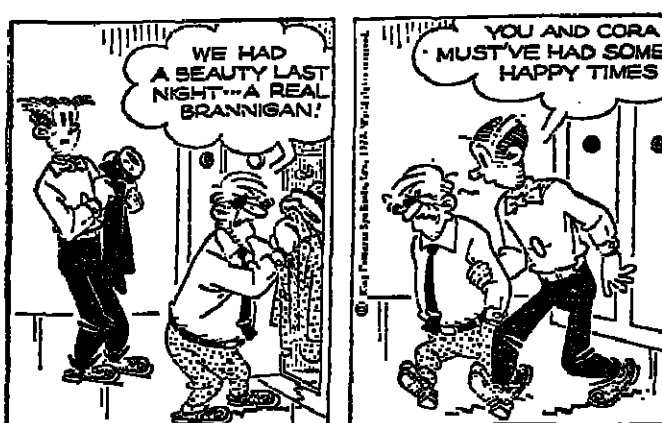
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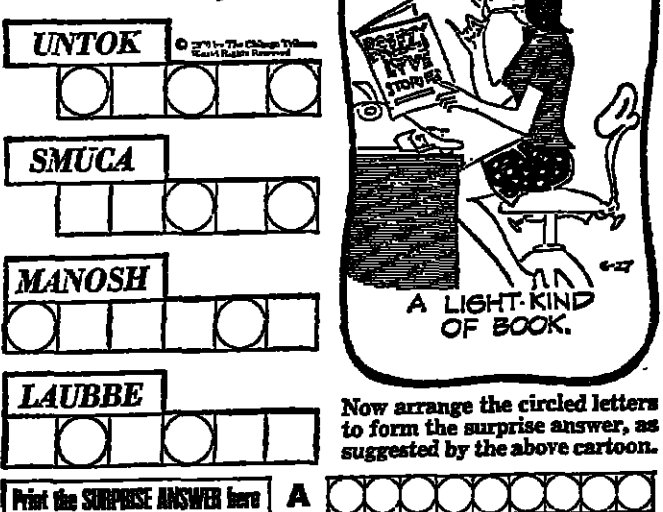


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: FOLIO BEFOG INSIST POWDER

Answers: The easiest way to make ends meet—GET OFF YOUR OWN!

| ACROSS | DOWN |
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| 2 German half | 2 African village |
| 3 London network | 3 French river |
| 4 2000 | 4 Bank items |
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Art Buchwald

Summer Reading

WASHINGTON.—With the summer coming up we recommend the following books for light reading:

"Everything You Wanted to Know About Socks" by David Supphose. Dr. David Supphose has written the first frank, uncorseted book about socks which tells you not only how to get more pleasure out of your socks, but how to wear them without hanging in. This book answers the question as to when to wear socks and with whom. There are chapters titled, "Is Darning Unhealthy?" "Exciting Things to Do with Your Ankles," "Erogenous Parts of Your Heel" and "Pre-Sock Foreplay," which deals with the pleasure you can get from your toes before putting on your socks.

For the first time, a distinguished American writer has put forth the opinion that everyone is entitled to a really joyous and fulfilling sock life, and if your feet can find happiness the rest of you won't be far behind.

"Up Against the Kindergarten Wall," Hazel Short, age six, kept a diary of last spring's famous takeover of the Hawthorne Kindergarten. This is the first version told from the student's point of view. The kindergarten riots started over a small thing. The administration switched from chocolate milk to white milk at the 11 o'clock cookie hour, without informing the pupils. Several of the students refused to drink the white milk so their teacher, Miss Jean Brodie, reported them to the principal, Marcus Chips. When Chips came to the class and warned that anyone who did not drink white milk would be expelled, one of the students shouted, "Goodbye Marcus."

Chips had no choice but to Romanize Relief.

VIENNA, 26 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy in Bucharest said today it has canceled its traditional Fourth of July party and will give the money normally budgeted for it to Romanian flood relief.

call out the National Guard, which radicalized everyone, even the students who preferred white milk to chocolate milk.

Mr. Short writes with both humor and despair and makes the point that perhaps because we have taken our milk programs in kindergarten for granted for so long, we are reaping the whirlwind at last.

The "Godmother" by Mario Winans, is a very exciting novel about the head of the ladies auxiliary of Mafia Lodge Number 8. Rosina Nirvana started as a young girl repairing bullet-proof vests for a large family in Brooklyn.

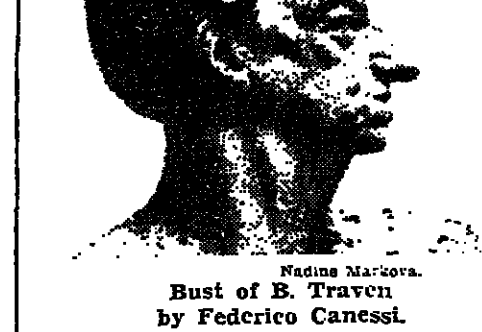
She becomes the protege of Nostra Maria, who rolled bandages for the Luchese brothers. One day Nostra Maria is found in the East River with a sewing machine tied around her neck, and Rosina Nirvana becomes the godmother of the ladies auxiliary.

The novel tells with sympathy and understanding what it's like for the women who sit and wait while their husbands are away. Sworn to suffer in silence, the women devote themselves to good deeds, holding benefits for the widows and orphans of the stool pigeons their men were forced to send to that big Godmother in the Sky.

"President for a Week," George Shrimpton, who has played football with the New York Giants, taught Cassius Clay, conducted the Bolshoi theater and hijacked a plane to Cuba, has written his funniest book to date about being President of the United States. Shrimpton persuaded President Nixon to stay down at Key Biscayne for a week while he ran the country. Naturally everything Shrimpton did was wrong.

One hilarious incident follows another. First he locks Billy Graham out of the White House. Then he accidentally hooks up the CIA telephone with the hot line to Moscow, and then he takes over the controls of Air Force One and almost gets shot down.

His final ignominious hour comes when he declares the Fourth of July a working day for government employees, and spoils President Nixon's only chance to bring the country together. (Nonfiction.)



Bust of B. Traven by Federico Canessi.

PARIS.—B. Traven was a highly praised pseudonymous writer who lived in Mexico but was born elsewhere on an unspecified date, who wrote an uncertain number of stories, articles and novels including "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre" which John Huston made into an excellent film, though no one is sure what language he wrote in, and who died—this much seems certain—in Mexico City in March, 1969.

The New York Times obituary of Traven sounds almost cross in its inability to produce facts, and the rumors of Traven's identity are doubtfully repeated by the really Jack London which would have made him 93 when he died. President Lopez-Mateos of Mexico (which would have made him 5 when his first book was published), a Negro, a leper, a woman, a Wobbly, a political refugee from Germany called Ret Marut, a son of a German Whilhelm II?

There are adds Traven expert William Weber Johnson of UCLA, enough Traven textual mysteries to occupy a generation of PhD candidates. Many of the problems come from Traven's joy in confusing the curious with false information. From the publication of his first Traven book, "The Death Ship" (1926), he insisted that he wanted no publicity, no photos, no interviews. The only interview he apparently gave was when a reporter from the Mexican magazine Siempre cornered him in 1966.

Slowly the mysteries will be elucidated by Traven's widow, Rosa Elena Lujan, a landowner and discreet Mexican since 30 years Traven's junior whose existence was not noted in The New York Times obituary. Mrs. Lujan, who married Traven in 1957, is, she says, "his wife, sole heir and number 1 admirer."

She was in Paris to see a film based on Traven's 1933 novel, "The Bridge in the Jungle," which was shot in Mexico, edited in France, and written, produced

The Widow of B. Traven Talks About the Mystery

and directed by Pancho Kohner, 31-year-old son of Paul Kohner, the Hollywood agent who represented Traven (Pancho's mother, a former actress, had known Traven in her native Mexico). From Paris, Mrs. Lujan goes to Rome to see about a new version of "The Death Ship," first filmed ages ago by UFA in Germany.

This winter Mrs. Lujan will clear up one Traven mystery and add to the Traven canon by publishing the pre-Traven books he wrote under the name of Ret Marut. "Marut was his first period as a writer," Traven his second," she says. Marut edited the revolutionary German magazine "Der Ziegelbrenner" and during and

Mary Blume

after World War I was a leading fighter in the intellectuals' revolution in which his friends died or were imprisoned.

Mrs. Lujan says Traven was born in Chicago in 1880 and died, a Mexican citizen, at the age of 78. His official, legal name was B. Traven Torvan; his real name remains a mystery. "He was born in Chicago by accident and raised in England and Germany. He spoke beautiful British English and German. He wrote articles in Spanish and cinema scripts in German or English. He was a great conversationalist and quite good-looking—he was my type, anyway. He had beautiful blue eyes and an excellent education. He spoke eight languages. He spoke Indian dialects."

Mrs. Lujan had left her native Yucatan for Mexico City when she met Traven through some Scandinavian archaeological friends. He was introduced as a photographer named Torvan. "I liked him," she says.

"Then I married and had two daughters. I was restless and unhappy in my marriage. A friend told me that some friends were making a picture and that maybe I could help. I went to the office and there was an American script writer and Traven, who was introduced to me as Hal Croves. He acted as if he didn't know me, which made me mad. He wasn't a photographer any more, but an author's representative. But from the way he bossed everyone, I could see he was there."

They had coffee and Torvan-Croves

asked about their mutual friends. Mrs. Lujan told him nothing, nor did she ask about his identity switch, and Traven was evidently impressed by her discretion. In 1933 she replaced the late Esperanza Lopez Mateos as his secretary.

Traven (pronounced with a short "a") was apparently a private man, not so reclusive. His friends never questioned him about his identity and usually called him Hal. The Indians, whom he loved, taught and healed called him Engame Torvan. His Swiss bank called him Traven. Paul Kohner, his agent, called him B.T. Pancho Kohner called him Sir, his wife called him Darling, her daughters called him Skipper.

One acquaintance thought Traven a scholastic, a Germanic critic referred to his "pathological Angst" about his identity. He took delight in misleading the curious and much of his secretiveness, says Mrs. Lujan, was to amuse himself. "I've thought a lot about it, and I think he wanted all the trouble it caused. Otherwise things would have been a way of spending energy. He was so wonderful in details. He had fun in his life. It wasn't that he didn't like people. On the contrary, he loved them, but he liked to have fun."

One of Traven's best jokes was played on John Huston, who had corresponded with him about filming "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre" and who made an appointment to meet him. Huston showed up at the spot in Mexico a few days early, determined to uncover the Traven secret. His first night in the hotel, he awakened to see a spectral figure in a terrible, baggy white suit who handed him a visiting card and left.

The card identified the visitor as Hal Croves, Traven's representative. Huston hired Croves to work on the film, convinced that he was intended to mistake Croves for Traven and equally convinced that they were not the same—the psychological differences between Croves and the letter-writing Traven were too great. Huston still doesn't know the answer.

"Traven had to use his imagination," Mrs. Lujan says of the episode. Huston stars in the film of "The Bridge in the Jungle," playing the same character, Sleigh, his father played in "Sierra Madre." Mrs. Lujan is very fond of Huston and so was Traven.

"One thing made Traven mad," she says. "He said, 'How could John say that was a terrible, baggy white suit? I had it made especially.'"

PEOPLE:

Judge Breaks Bar's No-Women Barrier

Remember McSorley's, the 116-year-old, men-only bar in New York that aroused such hot dispute about its address not long ago in the NYT? Now, says a Federal judge (male), women can join the boys at the bar, that is, if they can find it.

Judge Walter R. Mansfield ruled Friday that the sidewalk-covered bawling is just another "public place" which must admit any customer who comes in—even a woman. (The New York Times fearlessly gives the address as 15 East 7th Street.) A suit had been brought by Mrs. Faith Seidenberg and Mrs. Karen Deorow of Syracuse, N.Y., both members of NOW (National Organization for Women).

The judge conceded that McSorley's patrons might take umbrage at women hanging around but said that the feelings of the male clientele "bear no rational relation to the suitability of women as customers of McSorley's."

Meanwhile, McSorley's fought back the first feminine wave Thursday night. A spokesman explained that management hadn't received the court order and hinted that "it would be appealed."

NOT MARRYING: Marianne (see page 16) Faithfull and Lord Rossmore, the Irish peer. "You might as well try to forget it," Miss Faithfull told reporters, when asked about Lord Rossmore's announcement earlier Thursday that they would marry "Sometime in the future." Whatever happens, Miss Faithfull says she has no intention of leaving her husband, wouldn't think much of the Irish peer, whom she met at a house party about six weeks ago at Glin Castle, County Limerick. The would-be bridegroom is a freelance photographer and "exceedingly shy," say his friends. Shy maybe, but his family motto is "After Battles," which surely must portend something on either side.

AMERICANS ABROAD: One middle-aged lady, both accompanied by middle-aged husbands, on a bus taking passen-



Marianne Faithfull

gers from a Nice-Paris plane to the Orly terminal building: "Can you believe it, this will be our last flight." One youth, standing in line to see "A*F*H" at a Blvd. St. Germain movie house, to another, after marveling that newscasters are still shown in Paris: "You've got to remember that there wasn't any television during World War II and people had to watch the newscasters to keep up with the war news."

Despite a singular lack of popular demand to know what- ever happened to Ruby Keeler, we'll tell you anyway. She's alive and well in her home by the sea in Corona del Mar, Calif. And Miss Keeler, 60 and a grandmother—she was once the wife of Al Jolson—will be returning to Broadway in August to rehearse for "No, No, Nanette." So says the United Press International.

SEEKING A TEST: Cary Grant, 66, of his blood, to prove he is not the father of Stephanie Andrea Grant, born March 12 to actress Cynthia Bourne, 33. FUSBY: Roger L. Pablos, about the movies he sees. So fussy, in fact, that he tried to leap off a DC-8 taxiing down the runway at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport Wednesday when he learned that the movie-of-the-day was "Topaz." He wanted to see "Airport." NO MONEY-MAKER: WH Shakespeare, in his own hometown. The hard may be the biggest cultural draw in Stratford-Upon-Avon but Mrs. Muriel Pomore, the mayor, says Stratford makes most of its money from insurance and the local cattle market.

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